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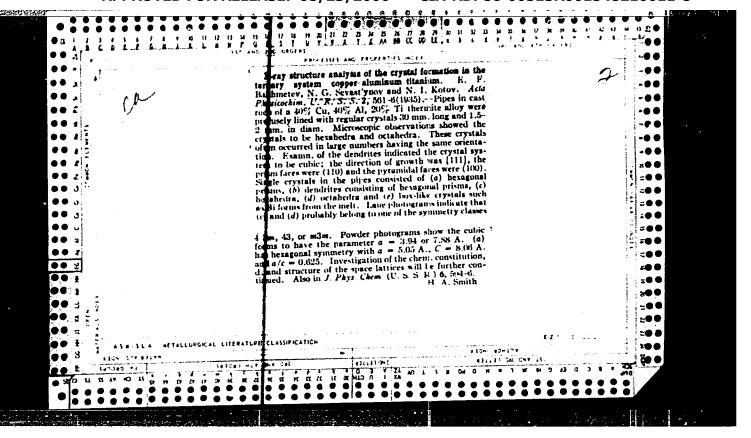
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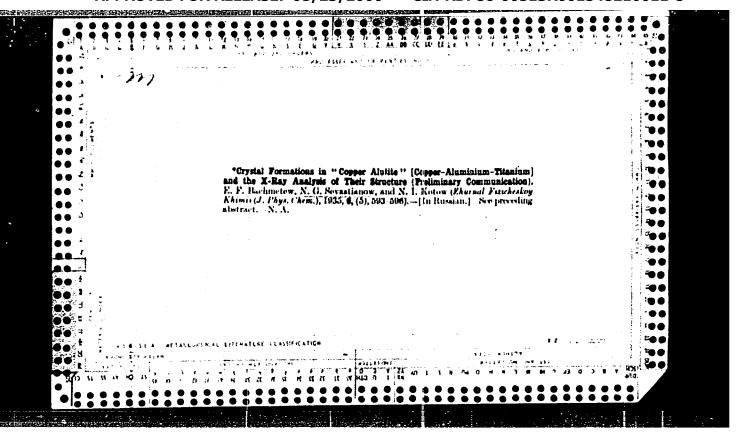
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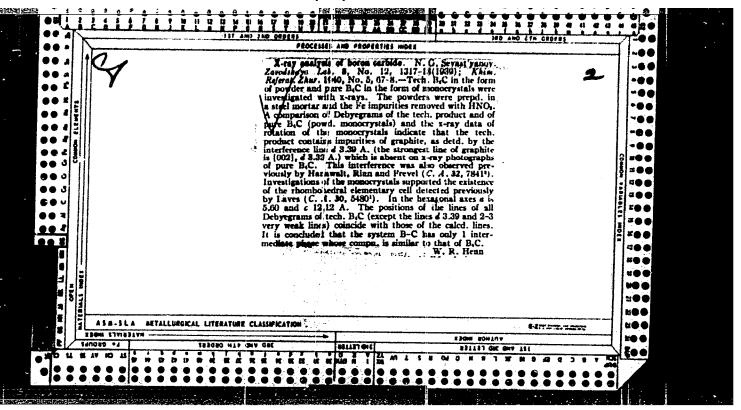
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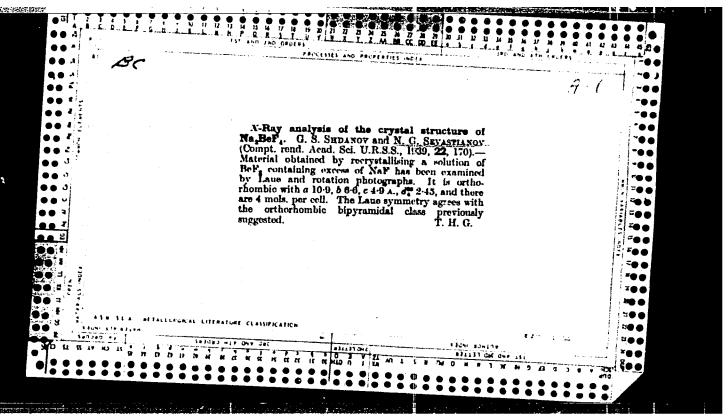
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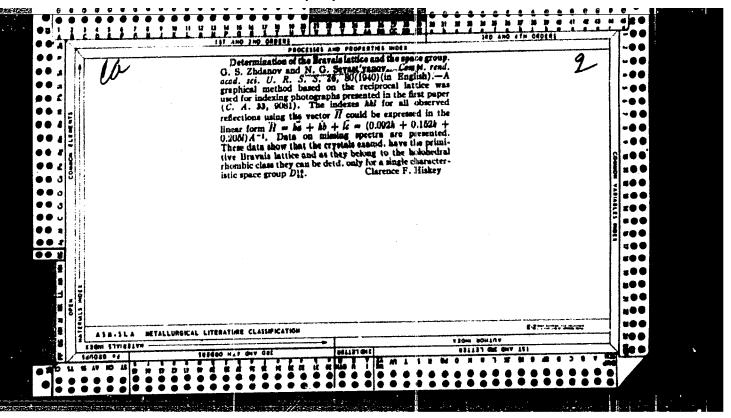
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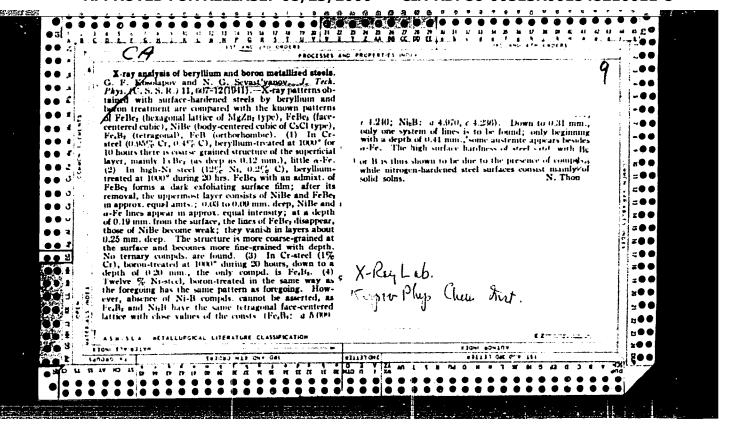


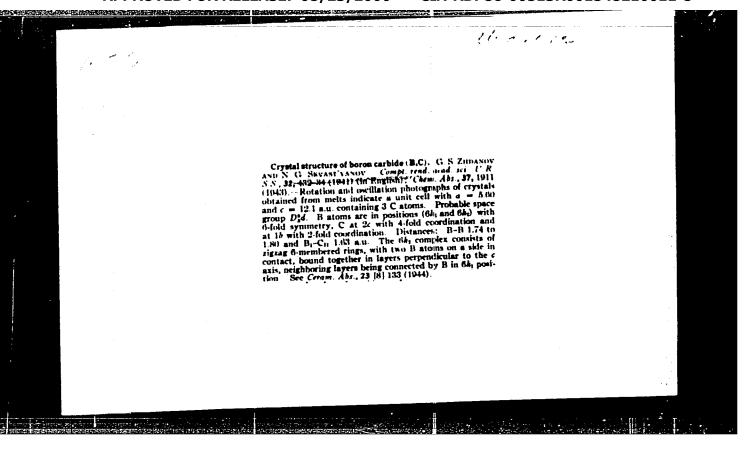


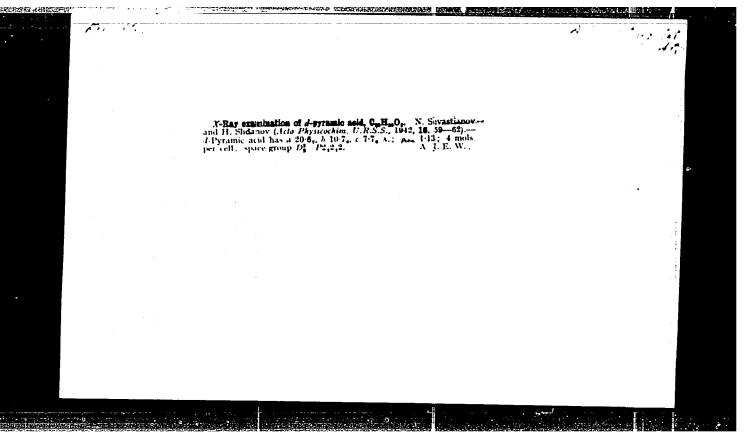










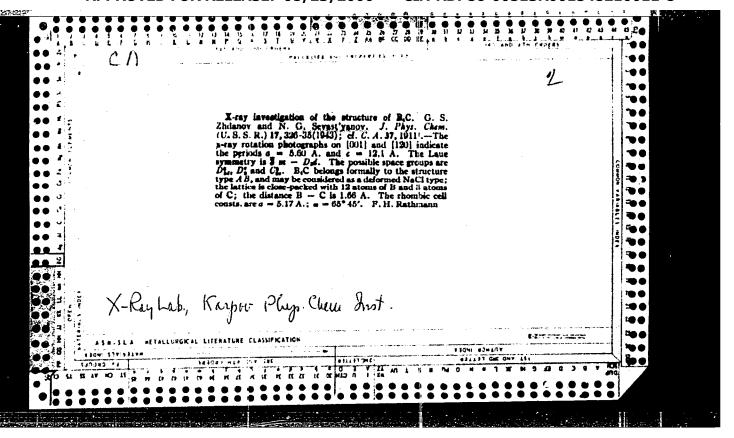


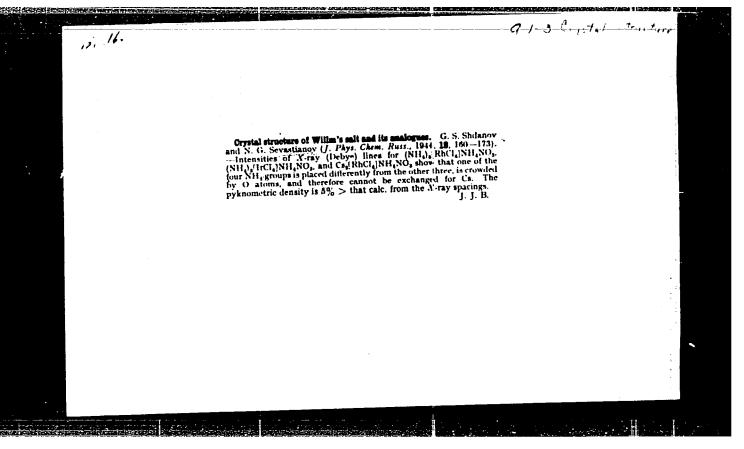
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Vol. 17, No. 5-6, 1943

BR-52059019





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SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1945 (Project #17936)

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USSR/Chemistry - Naphthalene, 1,5-Dinitro-Chemistry - Crystal Sturcture

May 1947

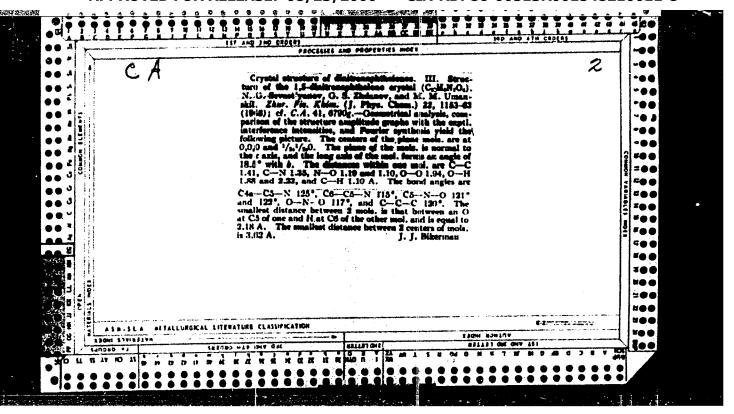
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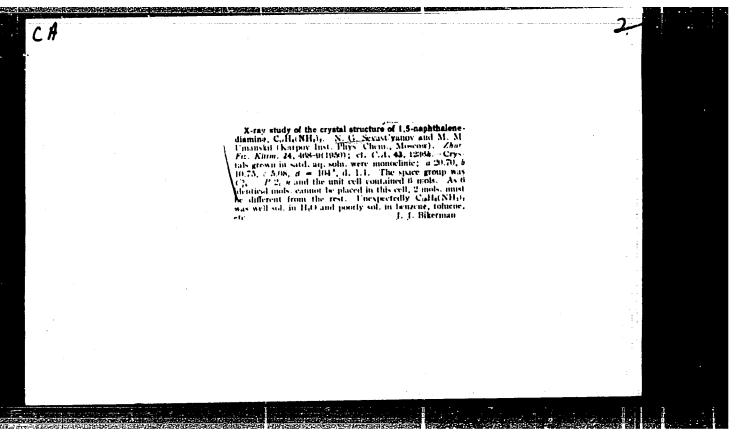
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Crystals were obtained by crystallization out of an acetone solution according to methods of V. G. Vasil'yev. Concluded tha 1,5-dinitronaphthalene crystals belong to the monoclinic system. The point group of the symmetry under X-ray observation showed C_{2h} - 2 m (center of the symmetry included). Published 26 Nov 1946.

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USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

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"The Degree of Dispersion of Skeleton Nickel Catalysts," L. M. Kefeli, N. G. Sevast'yanov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIII, No 6, pp 863, 864

The change in the deg of dispersion of skeleton nickel catalysts is shown as a function of the concn of alkali, the complete dissolving of aluminum from Ni₂Al₃, and the temp of leaching. The findings are illustrated by tables and by X-ray photographs of various catalyst samples.

223T5

SEVAST VANDY, H.G.

USSR/Crystals. APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548210011-8"

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18251

Author : I.I. Berger, N.G. Sevast'yanov, L.K. Putiklina. Title : Concerning Tungsten Oxides.

Orig Pub : Zh. heorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 8, 1713-1716

: Synthetic oxides from WO_{2.9} to WO_{1.0} were investigated with x-rays. It was found that there were between WO₃ and WO₂ two stable oxides with characteristical crystal lattices: the blue WO_{2.8} and the violet WO_{2.7}. No intermediate oxides were discovered in the interval from WO_{2.0} to WO_{1.0}. The stability limits of both the oxides are: of WO_{2.8} from WO_{2.9} to WO_{2.8}, and of WO_{2.7}.

from WO_{2.8} to WO_{2.2}. The values of a and I from x-ray

spectrograms of pulverized samples are given.

Abstract

EPEL'BAUM, V.A.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.G.; GUREVICH, M.A.; ORMONT, B.F.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

Phages formed in the system chromium — boron. Part 1: Formation of " p-chromium" under the influence of small additions of boron.

Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.8:1848-1854 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(Chromium) (Boron)

SEVAST YANGU, N.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 5(2)

SOV/1916

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po khimii bora, 1955

Bor; trudy Konferentsii po khimii bora i yego soyedineniy (Boron; Transactions of the Conference on the Chemistry of Boron and Its Coumpounds) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1958. 189 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Ed.: G.P. Luchinskiy; Tech. Ed.: M.S. Lur'ye.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, as well as for industrial personnel working with boron and its compounds.

This collection contains 24 studies on the chemistry, crystalline structure, physicochemical properties, and technology of boron and its compounds. Twenty-two of the studies were presented at the All-Union Conference on Boron Chemistry, held at the Nauchno-issledovatel skiy fizikokhimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Physicochemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov) in

Card 1/6

Boron; Transactions of the Conference (Cont.) SOV/1916 December 1955. Two of these articles deal with the the chemistry of boron. The two studies on "borundum" prochemistry of boron the first time. The st duction are being published for the first time. The st are well illustrated and accompanied by bibliographies.	rmo- udies
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Ormont, B.F., V.A. Epel'baum, and I.G. Shafran. Study of the Boron-Carbon-Silicon System and the Production of "Borundum"

Ormont, B.F., V.A. Epel'baum, and I.G. Shafran. An Experiment in Commercial Production of "Borundum" and in Testing Its Properties

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Card 6/6

SOV/78-3-11-19/23

AUTHORS:

Epel'baum, V. A., Sevast'yanov, N. G., Gurevich, M. A.,

Ormont, B. F., Zhdanov, G. S.

TITLE:

II. On the Phases Formed in the System Chromium-Boron (II. O

fazakh, obrazuyushchikhsya v sisteme khrom-bor)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 11, pp 2545-2552

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The compounds formed in the system chromium-boron are investigated. The investigations were carried out by means of chemical, radiographic, and metallographic methods in the region of the phase diagram of the system chromium-boron and in the range CrB_{O,35}-CrB₃. Purest boron (99,6%) produced by the thermal dis-

sociation of diboranes served as initial components for the production of the chromium-boron phases. The results of the chemical and radiographic analyses of the samples were obtained by heating at 1150°C in vacuum and then at 1300°C in an argon atmosphere for 36 hours. The results are given in table 2. It was found that the y-phase occurs with a rhombic lattice in the sample with a boron content of CrB_{0,35}-CrB_{0,58}. In the samples

Card 1/3

'II. On the Phases Formed in the System Chromium-Boron

SOV/78-3-11-19/23

with a boron content of CrB_{0,41}-CrB_{0,51} only the γ-phase exists. In the samples with a boron content of CrB_{0,55}-CrB_{1,05} the δ-phase (Cr₅B₃-phase) is formed. In the samples with a boron content of CrB_{0,59}-CrB_{0,63} only the δ-phase is formed. In the samples with a boron content of CrB_{0,68}-CrB_{1,50} the ε-phase occurs (CrB with rhombic lattice). In the samples of the composition CrB_{0,96}-CrB_{1,13} no other phases were found besides the ε-phase. In the sample with a boron content of CrB_{1,20}-CrB_{1,90} a γ-phase with rhombic lattice is formed. In the sample of the composition CrB_{1,50}-CrB_{1,65} no other phases were found to exist besides the γ-phase. In the samples with CrB_{1,70} and CrB_{1,90} only the η-phase is formed.

There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 27 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

EPEL'BAUM, V.A.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.G.; GUREVICH, N.A.; ZHDANOV, G.S.:

Phases formed in the system chromium - boron in the region rich in boron. Zhur. strakt. khim. 1 no.1:64-65 My-Je 160.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova.

(Chromium) (Boron)

S/192/61/002/001/006/006 B107/B218

AUTHORS:

Epel'baum, V. A., Sevast'yanov, N. G., Ormont, B. F., and

Gurevich, M. A.

TITLE:

A possible existence of volume-centered phases of boron carbide

and silicon oxycarbide

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 2, no. 1, 1961, 65

TEXT: It has been stated in Ref. 1 (V. A. Epel'baum, M. A. Gurevich, B. F. Ormont, Zh. neorg. khinii, 1, 2149 (1956)) that lines of a cubic, volume-centered phase occur in preparations of boron carbide, which conclusion was drawn from the reflections of the X-ray picture. This volume-centered phase was called beta phase; it has a period of identity of 3.16 kX. The composition of this phase was not determined. The intensity of the reflections was very high for all samples, for some even higher than that of the reflections of the alpha phase. This led to the assumption that the beta phase belongs to the boron carbon system. The presence of impurities could, however, hardly be excluded, though every attempt was made to remove them (treatment with hydrofluoric and other acids). The authors of Ref. 2 (V. A. Epel'baum, M. A.

Card 1/4

S/192/61/002/001/006/006 B107/B218

A possible existence ...

Gurevich, B. F. Orment, Zh. neorg. khimii, 4, 1938, (1959)) found that lines of this volume-centered phase occur in preparations with strongly differing content of boron and carbon. Thus, it was not possible to establish the position of the phase in the phase diagram of boron-carbon. This fact led to doubts about the composition of the phase, and thus to further experiments (see below). The authors of Ref 2 had pointed out that spectrum analysis did not show any considerable content of impurities. In 1958, Samsonov had published papers (Ref. 3: G. V. Samsonov, Zh. fiz. khimii, 32, 2424 (1958); Ref. 4: G. V. Samsonov, Ukr. khim. zh., 24, no. 6, 659 (1958)), in which he stated already in 1952/1953 he had detected this phase in boron carbide, together with Zhuravlev, and found it to be silicon pxycarbide. Despite Samsonov's statement, this fact needs a further proof, especially since silicon oxycarbide is of practical, and the detection of Samsonov and Zhuravlev is of theoretical importance. Hitherto, only cubic silicon carbide and silicon oxycarbide have been known, both only with face-centered cell of the sphalerite type. A system of lines in the X-ray picture, however, corresponds to this structure which completely differs from that of the cubic, volume-centered cell. Thus, Samsonov claims to have detected a new phase of silicon oxycarbide with cubic, volume-centered cell and a period of identity Card 2/4

E/192/61/002/001/006/006 B107/B218

A possible existence ...

of 3.16 kX. The authors of the present paper point out that a cubic, volumecentered cell with a period of identity cf 3.16 kX leads to certain crystallochemical difficulties, both with boron carbide and silicon oxycarbide. This difficulty lies in the fact that the interatomic distance $d = a\sqrt{3/2} = 2.85 \text{ kX}$ is larger than the sum of the radii of the individual atoms. In order to explain this fact, it would be necessary to assume the existence of structural centers into which atom impurities enter, or one must assume the existence of complex structural centers with a corresponding system of reflections. The authors therefore arrived at the following conclusion: The system of reflections corresponding to a cubic, volume-centered cell of boron carbide is parasitic; it is formed by the occurrence of an additional phase in the preparation. By their careful experiments and control, the authors found that this admixture is introduced by the tungsten wire which is used for filling the sample to be studied radiographically into the capillary. For the first moment, it was striking that thereby such quantities of impurities could enter into the preparation that their lines are more intense than that of the main mass (Ref. 1). If, however, the great difference of the scattering power of tungsten as compared to boron, silicon, and carbon is considered, then the above effect, which was also observed by Card 3/4

A possible existence ...

s/192/61/002/001/006/006 B107/B218

the authors of Ref. 2, becomes probable. One may assume that the cubic, volume-centered phase of silicon oxycarbide, which was detected by Samsonov and Zhuravlev (Ref. 3) in 1952, has the same origin. [Abstracter's note: This is a full translation from the original.] There are 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute of Physical

Chemistry imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED:

January 21, 1960

Card 4/4

ARTAMONOV, V.D.; BRYLOV, V.G.; ISACHENKO, V.M.; MISHAKIN, V.P.; ROZANOV, V.N.; S KHAROV, I.F.; SEVAST YANOV, N.K.; YAKOVLEV, B.A.; VIL'CHINSKIY, I.K., red.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

[Civil defense in rural areas; a training manual] Grazhdan-skaia oborona v sel'skikh raionakh; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965. 159 p. (MIRA 18:6)

S/024/61/000/006/006/019 E140/E335

16.8000

(Riga)

Filtering in dynamic systems analyzed by means of Sevast yanov, N.P. AUTHOR:

the Laplace transform TITLE .

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. PERIODICAL

tekhnicheskikh nauk. Energetika i avtomatika,

The article indicates the use of the Laplace transform in the statistical analysis of stationary and non-stationary random processes. The assumption is made that outside of a prescribed time interval (observation interval) the signal is TEXT: equal to 0 and that the mathematical expection of the random signal is equal to 0 (which does not limit generality of the study). Introducing the definition of the random transforms

 $x(p) = \int f(t) e^{-pt} dt = \int x(t)e^{-pt} dt = L_{tp} \{x(t)\}$

card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548210011-8"

44339

5/024/62/000/006/009/020 E140/E135

Sevast yanov, N.P.

AUTHOR: TITLE:

Pulse regulation of functionals

Otdeleniye Izvestiya. PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energetika i avtomatika, no.6,

tekhnicheskikh nauk.

1962, 103-112

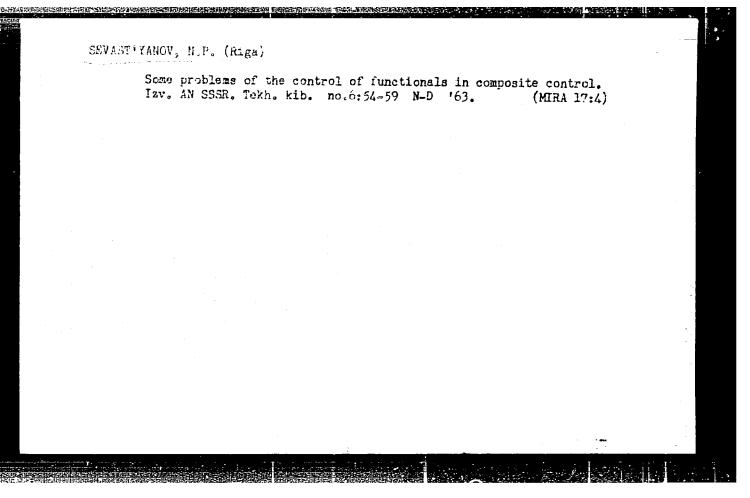
The estimate of precision in angautomatic control system can be expressed as a functional of a function representing TEXT: some process in the system. The process should be such that the functional take on an extreme value. Such functionals can obviously be written for random functions as well. Linear and nonlinear functionals are defined, and the article considers only certain problems connected with the regulation of linear functionals. The system considered has unknown perturbations applied at unknown points of the system, and the functional control must maintain the error at a preassigned level. Stability and asymptotic invariance are considered for such systems. An example is computed for a first-order control system, and it is shown Card 1/2

Pulse regulation of functionals

S/024/62/000/006/009/020
E140/E135

that the method leads to rapid compensation of both the functional and the intrinsic error of the control system.

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1962



SEVAST'YANOV, N. S.

"Some Questions in the Use of Reusable Slags in Basic Open-Hearth Furnaces (Scrap Process)." Cand Tech Sci, Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Min Higher Education USSR, Omsk, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12) SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

SOV/137-58-12-24183

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 37 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sevast'yanov, N.S., Vasil'yev, N.F., Kozlov, V.M., Paygin, G.D.

TITLE: Determining Steel Quality in Open-hearth Furnaces During a Heat

(Opredeleniye kachestva stali v martenovskikh pechakh v protsesse

vedeniya plavki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Omskogo mashinostroit. in-ta, 1958, Nr 2, pp 127-137

ABSTRACT: The results of determinations of the ak (resilience) of a metal (Me) by the course of heats of 32Kh06 steel in basic 25-t open-hearth furnaces are presented. a_k rises with diminution in [C], attaining a maximum in the pure boil period, at an average C removal rate of 0.21%per hour and a slag basicity of 2.1-2.5. Predeoxidation (P) by blastfurnace Fe-Si and Fe-Mn lessens ak. Presumptive conclusions are as follows: Removal of nonmetallic inclusions due to boil promotes completion of Al deoxidation, with formation of solid disperse Al2O3 particles exercising no significant influence upon ak With P, this reaction does not go to completion, and the fluxing of Al2O3 by added

oxides is performed. Large inclusions of the resultant Fe aluminate Card 1/1 reduce a considerably.

S/112/59/000/012/092/097 A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 274, # 25844

AUTHORS:

Sevast'yanov, N.S., Zyrin, G.P.

Ý

TITLE:

On Possibilities of Application of Ultrasonic Oscillations in

Foundries |

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Omskogo mashinostroit. in-ta, 1958, No. 2, pp. 139-145

TEXT: An ultrasonic treatment of zinc melt was carried out on a 400-kilo-cycle frequency. Quartz was used as an emitter. The experiments have shown that the hardness of irradiated samples is 1.5 times that of untreated ones. In an ultrasonic treated sample there are no acicular crystals. The authors maintain that by using magnetostrictive emitters (and, consequently, lower frequencies) still better results will be achieved.

M.G.S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

S/137/61/000/001/037/043 A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1961, No.1, p.18, # 11162

AUTHORS: Sevast'yanov, N.S., Mashkov, A.K.

TITLE: On the Effect of Nickel and Chromium Admixture and Changes in the Carbon Content on the Properties of High-Manganese Steel

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Omskogo mashinostr. in-ta", 1959, No. 3, pp. 145-159

TEXT: The effect of the content of (in %): Ni 0.34 - 0.84, Cr 0.26 - 0.90 and C 0.94 - 1.34, on the mechanical properties (σ_b , σ_s , δ_s , ψ , a_k) the microstructure and wear resistance of [13] (IG13) manganese steel was investigated. It was established that Ni and Cr (in the indicated amounts) did not affect the properties of Mn-steel, which depend mainly on the C content and the teeming temperature. The latter should be $\leq 1,450\,^{\circ}$ C. For castings operating under dynamic loads it is recommended to reduce the C content down to 0.9 - 1.1%. There are 6 references. T. F.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

VISHREVSKIY, A.I.; MIKSHTA, V.I.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.S.; FAYN, A.P.;
LISTOV, I.V., red.; OS'KIN, V.A., tekhm. red.

[Creative cooperation]Tvorcheskoe sodruzhestvo. Omsk, OmOmskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nachal'nik liteynogo tsekha Sibzavoda, Omsk (for Vishmevskiy).

2. Liteynyy tsekh Sibzavoda, Omsk (for Fayn). 3. Kafedra
"Mashiny i tekhnologiya liteynogo proizvodstva" Omskogo mashinostroitel'nogo instituta (for Mikshta, Sevast'yanov).

(Omsk.—Founding—Technological innovations)

(Socialist competition)

IZRAYLEVICH, L.A., red.; MIKSHTA, V.I., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.S., red.; LISTOV, I.V., red.; OS'KIN, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Foundry practice] Liteinoe proizvodstvo. Omsk, Omskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 180 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Omsk. Mashinostroitel'nyy institut. Kafedra "Mashiny i tekhnologiya liteynogo proizvodstva." (Founding)

IZRAYLEVICH, L.A., red.; MIKSHTA, V.I., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.S., red.; KLIMINA, P.F., red.

[Foundry practice and heat treatment] Liteinoe proizvodstvo i termicheskaia obrabotka. Omsk, Zapadno-Sibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Omskoe otd-nie, 1964. 198 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Omsk. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra "Mashiny i tekhnologiya liteynogo proizvodstva."

BABICH, Ye.P.; SEVASI'IANOV, N.S.; SABUROV, V.P.

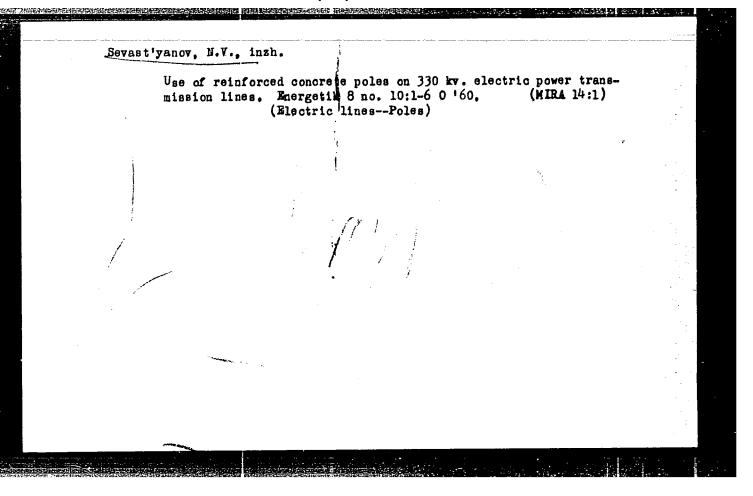
Mechanical properties of heat resistant inoculated cast iron with 20-24% aluminum. Lit.proizv. no.7:4-6 J1 164.

(MIRA 18:4)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.S.; SABUROV, V.P.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, G.N.

Unit for studying the heat resistance of metals in the syster iron - carbon. Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1232-1283 '64. (MIRA lb...)

l. Omskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.



DERIBAS, A.A. (Novosibirsk); ZHILIN, N.V. (Novosibirsk); KRASNIKOV, N.D. (Novosibirsk); MARCHENKO, L.L. (Novosibirsk); SEVAST YANOV, N.V. (Novosibirsk)

Vibrations of a concrete structure on a rock base under the action of explosive loads. PMTF no.2:140-143 Jl-Ag 60. (MIRA 14:6) (Hydraulic structures--Vibration)

Anchored corner towers from reinforced concrete on 110 kv. electric power transmission lines. Energetik 9 no.10:5-9 0 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Electric lines--Overhead)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.; BAKKAL, I.S., inzh.

Construction of the 330 kv. electric transmission line from the Baltic State Regional Electric Power Plant to Riga. Energ. stroi. no.26:70-75. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Trest "Sevzapelektroset'stroy,"
(Interconnected electric utility systems.)
(Electric lines)

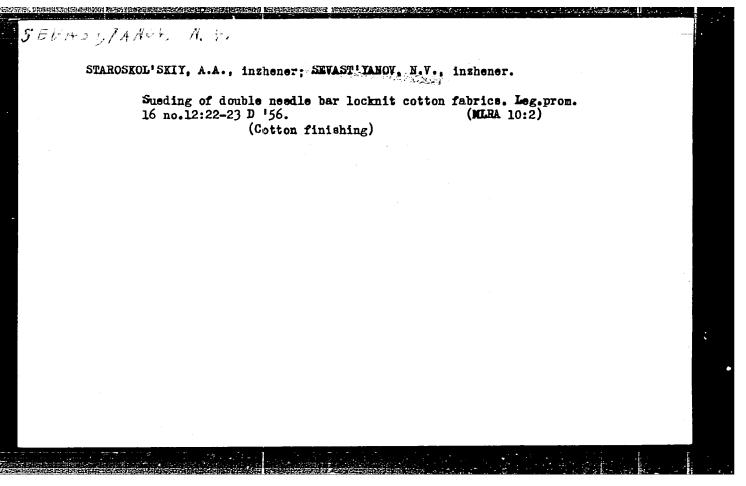
SEVAST'YANOV, M. V. - "Imprinting designs on knitted febric by the 'film-compound' method," (Collected articles on the 1947 scientific work), Nauch.-issled. in-t trikotezh.

pro-sti, Noscow-Leningred, 1949, p. 10-60

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

SEVAST'IANOV, N.V.; USTINOVA, Ye.T.

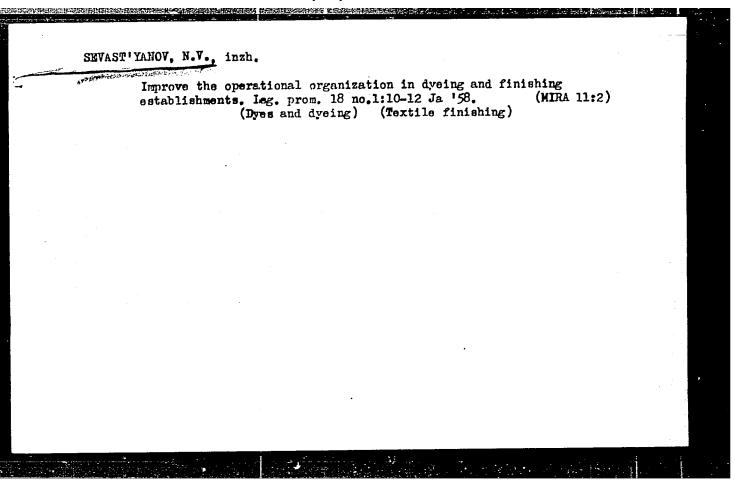
Dyeing knitted hosiery. Log.prem.15[i.e.16] no.3:51-54 Mr '56.
(Hosiery industry)(Dyes and dyeing--Cetton) (MIRA 9:7)



SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.; STAROSKOL'SKIY, A.A., inzh.

Yarn dyeing in the knitting industry. Leg.prom. 17 no.8:35-36
Ag '57.

(Yarn) (Dyes and dyeing-Apparatus)



SEVAST YANOV, N.V., inzh.

Wage systems used in dyeing and finishing ships of the knit-good industry, Leg. prom. 18 no.5:9-10 My *58. (MIRA 11:6) (Knit goods industry) (Wages and labor productivity)

Dyeing semifinished felt footwear in the KT-100 apparatus. Tekst.

Dyeing semifinished felt footwear in the KT-100 apparatus. Tekst.

(MIRA 13:10)

prom. 20 no.9:49-51 S '60.

(Dyes and dyeing)

(Bocts and shoes, Felt)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.

New developments in the finishing of semi-wool napped knit cloth.
Tekst.prom. 21 no.3:42-44 Mr 161. (MIRA 14:3)
(Textile finishing)

TAUBE, R., kand.khim.nauk, dots.; (SEVAST'YANOV, O., inzh.

Gas removal by emulsion from barges transporting gasoline. Rech. transp. 19 no.5:15-16 ky '60. (MIRA 13:7) (Tank vessels—Cleaning)

TAUBE, P.R.; SEVAST'YANOV, O.I.

Emulsion degasing of gasoline barges, Izv. yvs. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.8:113-118 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Penzenskiy inzhenermo-stroitel'nyy institut. (Tank vessels—Cleaning)

37675 s/179/62/000/002/004/012 Sevast'yanov, O.Yu. and Lukoyanov, Yu.M. 24.2311 Determination of the average velocity and the concentration of particles in a high velocity stream Cherenkov, V.B., 24.6710 AUTHORS: PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye Akademlya nauk Soon. 12vestlya. Judelenlye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, TITLE: The method now described can be used to measure the The method now described can be used to measure the plasma stream velocity in the range between a few and a 15 cm the range with the stream velocity in the range 10 -1015 cm hundred km/sec and the concentration in the range 10 cm hundred km/sec and the measured directly in either these parameters may be measured directly in either these parameters. Both these parameters may be measured directly in situ. In addition, the force acting on a body placed in the way of the stream can also be determined. stream can also be determined. The above parameters are NmS2 $v^2/2g$, calculated from the expressions dn/dt = NvS1 and F = c_x adultion, the force acting on a body praced in the way of the above parameters are stream can also be determined. is the area of the entrance aperture. S2 is the crosssectional area of the intercepting body, N and v are the card(1/3

Determination of the average ...

s/179/62/000/002/004/012 E032/E514

concentration and velocity of the particles, respectively, m is the particle mass, g is the gravitational acceleration, Cx is the "impedance coefficient" of the body and F is the force on the "impedance coefficient" of the body and r is the force of the body. Thus, in order to obtain v and N it is necessary to measure F and dn/dt and to know C. These quantities were in fact measured with the apparatus shown in Fig.1 (1 - chamber, 2 - front flange, 3 - entrance aperture, 4 - rear flange, 5 - connection to manometer, 6 - gas escape valve, 7 - shutter, 8 - illuminator, 9 - momentum trap, 10 - rotatable disc.
11 - mirror). The whole device can be moved laterally across the beam. The force F can be determined by measuring the deflection of the trap 9 when the beam is let into the chamber. This is done by reflecting a beam of light off the mirror 11. In order to reduce back-flow, there is an escape valve 6. To ensure that c = 2 (inelastic collisions), the trap 9 consists of a sequence of thin metal discs containing apertures at their centres sequence or thin metal clack containing apertures at their cerexcept for the last disc. The quantity dn/dt is measured by determining the rate at which the chamber 1 (whose volume is known) is filled with the gas and this is done by means of an ionization manometer. The device has been used with argon, Card 2/3

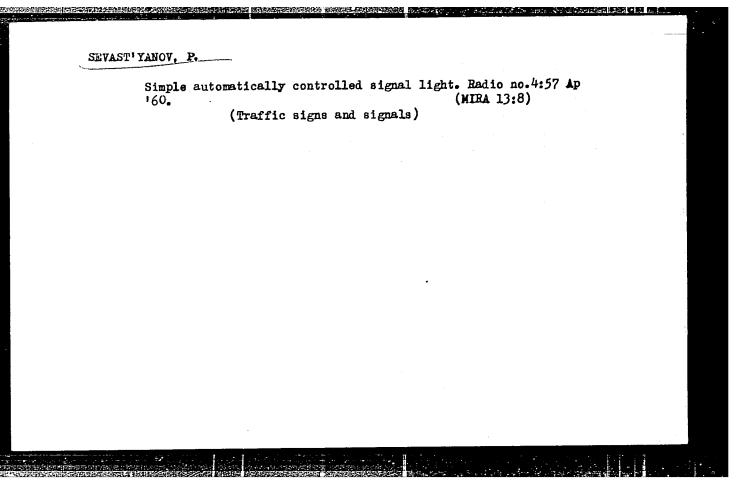
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00154821

CHERENKOV, V.B. (Moskva); SEVAST'YANOV, O.Yu. (Moskva); LUKOYANOV, Yu.M. (Moskva)

Determining mean speed and particle concentration of a high-speed rarefied plasma flow. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.2:25-29 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Fluid dynamics)



SEVAST'YANOV, P.I., elektromekhanik

Water-tower signaling. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 3 no.3:32 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Kokandskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Tashkentskoy dorogi. (Railroads--Signaling)

POZDNYAKOV, G.S., inzh.; SEVASTYANOV, P.I., inzh.

Noncontact end switch. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.4:40 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

SEVAST YANOV, P. P.

TURETSKIY, I.Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEVAST YANOV, P.P.:
ARDASHNIKOV, L.A., SHAVLYUGA, N.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
retsenzent; NIKITIN, P.S., inzhener, redaktor

[Introduction of progressive work methods in the gear-cutting section; practice of the Kirov Factory in Leningrad] Vnedrenie peredovykh metodov truda na suboresnom uchastke; opyt Kirovskogo zavoda v Leningrade. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 102 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10) (Gearing)

S/080/62/035/005/009/015 D205/D307

Ulanovskiy, I. B., Korovin, Yu. M. and Sevast'yanov, AUTHORS:

 \mathbb{R} . \mathbb{F} .

Influence of hydrogen sulphide on the electrode po-

tential of stainless steels TITLE:

Zharnel prikladnov khimii, v. 35, no. 5, 1962, PERIODICAL:

1065-1070

TEXT: In previous work on this subject H2S was regarded as a stable compound. However, H2S is itself oxidized, giving a series of varying intermediates depending on the conditions - oxygen of varying intermediates depending on the conditions - oxygen concentration, pH, presence of catalysts, etc. It was, therefore, of interest to study the influence of each of the intermediates of interest to study the influence of each of the intermediates on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1×18HgT on the electrode potential of stainless steels. __on the pH, which was varied down to the value of 2.0. The elec-Card 1/ 3

S/050/62/035/005/009/015 D205/D307

Influence of hydrogen ...

trode potential was constant in the pH range of 8.0 - 3.5. Further lowering of the pH caused a sudder drop of 0.22 V. This is explained by the disappearance of HS- ions at pH 3.5. In the presence of 10 mg/l of 0_2 the electrode potentials are more positive than in its absence. At pH 3.5, the potential is shifted by 0.55 V towards the regative side. There is no such shift in the absence of H2S in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. The oxidation and influence of H_2S and its oxidized forms $S0_3^{-2}$, $S_20_3^{-2}$, on the electrode potential were also studied. The largest influence was exerted by H_2S and $S0_3^{-2}$, both shifting the potential towards negative values. The anodic passivity which hampers the destruction of stairless steels is strongly influenced by the concentration of H2S. While without H2S anodic passivity takes place at a current density of 3 mamp/cm2 at 35 mg/l of H2S the required current density is three times higher and at 60 mg/l Card 2/3

Influence of hydrogen ... S/080/62/035/005/009/015
9 to 10 times higher. There are 7 figures.
SUBMITTED: March 13, 1961

L 35457-65 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EWA(d)/EWA(1) Pd-1

ACCESSION NR: AP5007800

8/0281/65/000/001/0129/0134

AUTHOR: Sevast'yanov, R. I.; Zakharov, Yu. V.; Alad'yev, I. T.

5

TITLE: The influence of tube length, nonuniformity in heat liberation, and "worm"-type whirlers on the critical heat currents in pipes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 1, 1965, 129-134

TOPIC TAGS: critical fluid flow, critical heat flow, turbulent flow, forced convection, heat loss

ABSTRACT: The majority of reports on the critical heat currents in various fluids flowing through channels of different geometry refer to cases when the kernel of the fluid flow is not heated up to the saturation temperature. The present authors established the dependence of the critical heat flow during the boiling of water within tubes 8 mm in diameter (d) at a pressure of approximately 175 atm. abs. on the mass velocity of the flow (20-500 kg/m² sec) and the heated length (L) of the tube (L/d=25-150). The magnitude of the necessary pressure was obtained from the modeling conditions which would permit the application of the results to other liquids with high boiling points. The authors also studied the influence of non-uniformity in heat liberation along the tube, and of "worm"-type whirlers, on the

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and average critical heat the degree of nonuniformi	heat currents. These data as well as those on the flows as a function of the mass speed of the fluid ty are given in the form of tables and diagrams. O	and
ASSOCIATION: none SURMITTED: 27May64	Engl: 00 SUB CODE: MB.	
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L 16201-63 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pu-/ JW ACCESSION NR: AP3006355 B/0258/63/003/0523/0529

AUTHOR: Sevast'yanov, R. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Thermodynamic functions of gases at high temperatures

SOURCE: Inchenerny*y zhurnal, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 523-529

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamics, gas, high temperature gas, internal energy, entropy, specific heat, gas composition, thermodynamic function

ABSTRACT: Analytical expressions in closed form were derived for the thermodynamic functions of gases at high temperatures with allowance for inharmonic vibrations of monatomic molecules, electron excitation, dissociation, and single ionization. All the functions were expressed in terms of pressure and temperature rather than by equilibrium constants and statistical sums. Therefore the equations for determining the internal energy, the equilibrium gas composition, the specific heat, and the specific entropy are derived in a more tractable form which can be used for mon- and diatomic gases over a wide range of pressures at temperatures up to 15,000—45,000K. An additional advantage of the equations is that they may be generalized for gas mixtures. The author

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ceed 0.5%	At higher densities, we error amounts to	h published data on nitrogen, ormal densities the relative ess (e.g., with hydrogen at 10, 5%. Orig. art. has: 6 forms	orror does not ex-	
ASSOCIATIO	N: none	기가 있다. 하지 않는데 다른 이 같은 것 된 기가 보는 사람들이 있는데 보고 있다.		
SUBMITTED:	10Jan63	DATE ACQ: 27Sep63	ENCL: 00	
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Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/ E.G(j)/E.T(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ELP(j)/ENP(t)/EVP(b) L 20211-65 WH/JD/WI/JVI/RM IJP(c)/RPL/SSD/AFWL/AEDC(a)/ESD(gs) Pi-4/Pb-4 5/0258/64/004/004/0639/0645 ACCESSION NR: AP4049571 AUTHORS: Sevast'yanov, R. M. (Moscow); Zdunkevich, M. D. (Moscow) TITLE: Thermodynamic functions of gas mixtures at high temperatures 4, no. 4, 1964, 639-645 SOURCE: Inzhenerny y zhurnal, thermodynamic function, gas mixture, nitrogen, oxygen, argon, enthalpy TOPIC TAGS: ABSTRACT: Simple analytical expressions for the thermodynamic functions for arbitrary mixtures of nitrogen, oxygen, and argon were obtained, taking into account the anharmonic vibrations of the molecules, electron excitation frequency, formation of oxides of nitrogen, and equilibrium dissociation and ionization. The authors did not use the assumption made by V. V. Mikhaylov (Ob analiticheskom predstavlenii termodinamicheskikh funktsiy vozdukha. Inzh. sb. t. XXXI, 1960) and by F. Panson (Approximation for the thermodynamic and transport properties of high-temp rature air. NASA Techn. Rep. R-50, 1959). For this reason their relative error in computing the thermodynamic functions is quite small. Computer calculations were made in determining the thermodynamic functions for nitrogen and also for a mixture of nitrogen (98.% by weight under standard conditions), argon (1.2%), and oxygen (0.3%). This mixture corresponds to the atmosphere of Mars (as obtained in 1963). Card 1/3

L 20211-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4049571



The calculations were carried out up to temperatures of 12 000-20 000K. At these conditions the relative error did not exceed 0.5% for nitrogen and 1% for the mixture. The following expressions were obtained for the enthalpy h and the internal

energy u:
$$u = \frac{R_0}{1 + z_{NO}} T \left\{ \sum_{j} z_j s_j + z_{NO} \left(\frac{T_{NO}}{T} + \frac{5}{2} + s_{0NO} \right) \right\} \left\{ + z_{0O} \right\}$$

$$h = u + \frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{R_0}{1 + z_{NO}} T \left\{ \sum z_j \left[s_j + 1 + \bar{z}_j \left(1 + 2\bar{\beta} \right) \right] + \right.$$

$$\left. + z_{NO} \left(\frac{T_{NO}}{T} + \frac{1}{2} + s_{0NO} \right) \right\} + u_0.$$

where
$$\mathcal{E}_{j}$$
 is given by $\mathbf{e}_{ij} = \frac{5 + \bar{\alpha}_{j}}{2} + 3\bar{\alpha}_{i}\bar{\beta} + (1 - \bar{\alpha}_{j})\,\mathbf{e}_{0j} + 2\bar{z}_{i}\,(1 - \bar{\beta})\,\mathbf{e}_{kj} + 2\bar{\alpha}_{i}\bar{\beta}\,\mathbf{e}_{kj} + \bar{\alpha}_{i}\,\frac{\mathbf{T}_{Dj}}{T} + 2\bar{\alpha}_{i}\bar{\beta}\,\frac{\mathbf{T}_{ij}}{T}$

Here α is the dissociation coefficient and β the degree of ionisation. The subscripts indicate the components of the mixture. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 1 table.

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L 20211-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4049571			0
ASSOCIATION: none			
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L 511/18-65 ENT(1) IJP(c)	UR/0258/65/005/002/0227/0229		
ACCESSION NR: AP5011314	533,932 / 0		100
AUTHOR: Sevast'yanov, R. M. (Moses	533.932 / D ow); <u>Edunkevich, M. D. (M</u> oscow) B		
TITLE: Electrical conductivity of	air in the 1000 to 20,000K cange		
SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 5	no. 2, 1965, 227-229		1
TOPIC TAGS: high temperature gas,	electric conductivity, air conductivity		Ĭ.
Anomnacus The report describes Ca	iculations carried out to obtain more accurat	:e	6 15 Per
an anny The authors assumed the	y of air in the temperature range 1000 gas to be neutral and in a state-of thermo-		-
the second the face Deculta are	presented in a graph and indicate Room agree.		-
	by Andersen and Maeder, as well as with the and Pindorkh for temperatures above 8000 -		
ASSOCIATION: None			0.0
SUBMITTED: 17Feb64	encl: 00 sub code: em		10

EVACTIVATOR, S. 1. -- "AMALYOTO OF THE USE OF WINDOWLESS BUILDINGS IN THE TEXTICE INCUSTRY."

JUL 3 MAY 35, MODEON TEXTILE INST (DISSENTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SOCIETIES)

ST: Vacue maya Postava, January-Ducember 1952

SEVAST'YANOV, S.I.

New type of buildings for textile enterprises. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.6:133-135 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

(Factories--Design and construction)

(Textile industry)

STRASTITATION, S. T.

Sevest'yanov, S. I. "The liocherical blood indexes and functional state of FSST in healthy cattle," Trudy Alma-At. vet.-zootekh. in-ta, 'ol. V, 1948, p. 210-07 hibliog: 22 items

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

STYASTIYANCY, S. I.

Sevast'Yanov, S. J. "Experiment in determining the leather test coefficient with trypan blue in heatlthy cattle," Trudy Alma-at. vet.-zootekhn. in-ta, Vol. V, 1948, p. 208-13 -- Bibliog: 10 items

So: U-3566, 15 Merch 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

SEVAST'YANOV, S. I.

Changes in the Protein Fractions of the Blood of Cattle in Experimental Brucellosis

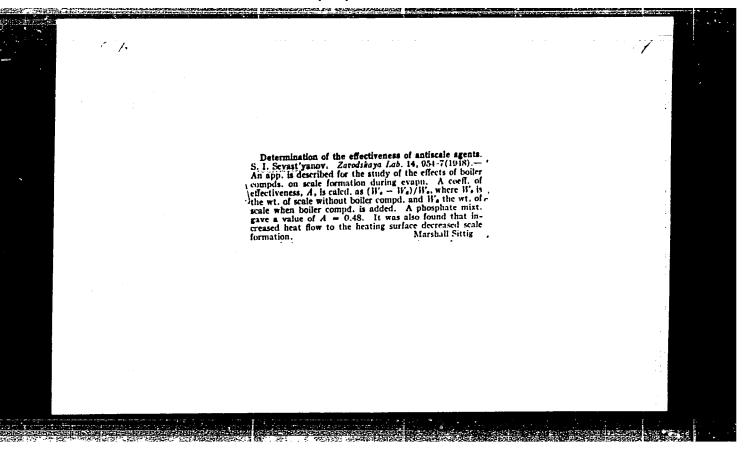
Tr. Alma-Atinskogo Zoovet. In-ta, No 7, 1953, pp 87-92

少年的第三人称形式的现在分词 医克拉克氏病 医内外部 经成本的 化自己的自己的

The changes in the blood protein fractions of cattle infected with experimental Brucellosis melitensis were studied. Animals between the ages of 2 and 3 years were used. Examination of the proteins and fractions was done by the combustion method with following colorimetry. On the 10th day after infection the blood protein fell from 16.6 to 14.6% of normal. Later this decrease took place at the expense of the proteins of the erythrocytes. On the 30th day the proteins had returned to their original amounts. The quantitative changes in the proteins and in the fractions were found to be related to the doses given and to the method of infection. Larger doses produced more acute changes. (RZhBiol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

Country : USSR : Eunen and Animal Physiology. Catogory= Blood. Blood Chemistry. Abs, Jour. : Ref Shuv-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106304 Author : Sevast varov, S. T. Institut. : Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Institute. Title : Age-Determined Modifications of Some Biochemical Blood Indicators in Lambs. Orig. Pub. : Tr. Alan-Atinsk. soovet. in-to, 1956, 9, 258-264 Abstract : Blockemical blood indicators of 5 days to 1 month old lambs are presented. The largest amounts of sugar in the blood (105-109 mg percent) are observed during the first few days, followed by its sharp decrease. Stabilization occurs at the age of 7-12 months. The high sugar content during the first few days of life is probably connected with chemical thermo-regulation. Up to 1 year of age, the blood serum contains 7.1-6.1 percent of general proteins. Du-Card: 1/2



SEVAST'YAHOV, S.I.

Steam drier and purifier. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,882, Dec. 31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:9682 '53)

AYRAPETYANTS, Ye.P.; SEVAST YAHOV, S.I., redaktor; PIMCHENKO, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Lengthening the interval between recairs in well operation; based on the oractice of the "Starogrozneft'" trust] Uvelichenie mezhremontnogo perioda raboty skvazhin; iz optya tresta "Starogrozneft'."
[Groznyi] Groznenskoe km-vo, 1953. 39 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 10:4)
(Oil well drilling)

SEVAST'YAROV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHEPYZHEV, B.F., redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Water treatment in boilers] Vnutrikotlovaia obrabotka vody.
Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 90 p. (Moscow.
Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Trudy, no. 125). (MLRA 9:10)
(Locomotive boilers)

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SEVAST'YANOV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Consumption of diesel oil in diesel locomotives, Vest.TSNII MPS
16 no.3:36-38 My '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Diesel locomotives)

IEONOV, I.S.; SEVAST YANOV, S.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Dilution of lubricant in the 2D100 diesel engines. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 3 no.3:21 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey teplovoznogo depo Liski (for Leonov).
2. Laboratoriya smaski TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(Diesel engines--Lubrication)